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BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH
PO BOX 747
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747

EXAMINER	
HEFFINGTON, JOHN M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/757,700	MIN, SANG-CHEOL	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John M. Heffington	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *2-5 and 7-17* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *2-5 and 7-17* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the original filing of May 7, 2007. Claims 1 and 6 have been cancelled, claims 2-5, 7-9, 12, 13 have been amended, claims 14-17 have been added. Claims 2-5 and 7-17 are pending and have been considered below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> **The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.**

2. Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 12: The first part of claim 12 is disclosed as follows:

A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) belonged to the second mobile terminal from the first mobile terminal being connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center belonged to the first mobile terminal.

The use of the word "belonged" renders this part of the claim incomprehensible. Therefore, the examiner will interpret this part of the claim to read as follows:

A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center.

Claim 13: The first part of claim 13 is disclosed as follows:

A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) belonged to the second mobile terminal from the first mobile terminal being connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center belonged to the first mobile terminal.

The use of the word "belonged" renders this part of the claim incomprehensible. Therefore, the examiner will interpret this part of the claim to read as follows:

A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2-4, 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat (US 2003/0184311 A1) in view of Cowart (Mastering Windows 95).

Claim 2: Traversat discloses a service method of a mobile terminal, comprising: receiving open information stored in a first mobile terminal (paragraph 0071) and transmitted by the first mobile terminal to a second mobile terminal (paragraph 0074) through a wireless communication network (paragraph 0063): but does not disclose displaying the received open information on a screen of the second mobile terminal, wherein the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal. However, Cowart discloses displaying the received open

information on a screen of the second mobile terminal, wherein the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add displaying the received open information on a screen of the second mobile terminal, wherein the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add displaying the received open information on a screen of the second mobile terminal, wherein the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal to Traversat to be able to view files from a second mobile terminal that are being stored on a first mobile terminal.

Claim 3: Traversat discloses the method of claim 2, but does not disclose wherein the open information is included in a menu of a phone page of the first mobile terminal. However, Cowart discloses the open information is included in a menu of a phone page of the first mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the open information is included in a menu of a phone page of the first mobile terminal. One would have been motivated to add discloses the open information is included in a menu of a phone page of the first mobile terminal to

Traversat so that information to be shared from the first mobile terminal could be viewed from the first mobile terminal.

Claim 4: Traversat discloses the method of claim 2, but does not disclose wherein the open information is phone numbers previously stored by the first mobile terminal or open personal information corresponding to the phone numbers. However, Cowart discloses the open information is phone numbers previously stored by the first mobile terminal or open personal information corresponding to the phone numbers (page 558, Personal Address Book; page 559, MAPI diagram). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the open information is phone numbers previously stored by the first mobile terminal or open personal information corresponding to the phone numbers to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add the open information is phone numbers previously stored by the first mobile terminal or open personal information corresponding to the phone numbers to Traversat so that members of a "share group" can have access to phone numbers stored by other members of the "share group" without each member having to store every number already stored by another member of the "share group".

Claim 14: Traversat discloses the method of claim 1, and further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

Claim 17: Traversat and Cowart disclose the method of claim 2 and Traversat further discloses the receiving step is performed when a user of the first mobile terminal makes a call to the second mobile terminal and the user of the second mobile terminal does not answer (paragraph 0023, paragraph 0024).

5. Claims 5, 7-9, 11, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat (US 2002/0184311 A1) in view of Park (US 2003/0039241 A1) and further in view of Cowart (Mastering Windows 95).

Claim 5: Traversat discloses a service method of a mobile terminal, but does not disclose connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal. However, Park discloses connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add connecting a first mobile terminal to a phone-page of a second mobile terminal through a wireless communication network based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to

Traversat to be able to connect to a particular mobile device using the unique identifier of the phone number of the mobile terminal.

Traversat and Park do not disclose displaying menus of the phone-page of the second mobile terminal on a screen of the first mobile terminal and receiving open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus from the second mobile terminal. However, Cowart discloses displaying menus of the phone-page of the second mobile terminal on a screen of the first mobile terminal and receiving open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus from the second mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add displaying menus of the phone-page of the second mobile terminal on a screen of the first mobile terminal and receiving open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus from the second mobile terminal to Traversat and Park. One would have been motivated to add displaying menus of the phone-page of the second mobile terminal on a screen of the first mobile terminal and receiving open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus from the second mobile terminal to Traversat and Park to be able to view files on a second mobile terminal that are being stored on a first mobile terminal.

Claim 7: Traversat, Park and Cowart disclose the method of claim 5, and Traversat further discloses the open information included in the menu selected by the user is data previously shared by the second user and/or personal of a third party (paragraph 0074).

Claim 8: Traversat, Park and Cowart disclose the method of claim 5, and

Park discloses a step in which the first mobile terminal obtains an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal from a Web server (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which the first mobile terminal obtains an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal from a Web server to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which the first mobile terminal obtains an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal from a Web server to Traversat to be able to connect to a particular mobile device using the unique identifier of the phone number of the mobile terminal.

Cowart discloses a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to [[a]] the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server (page 670, Network Configuration, page 671, figure 18.20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is

connected to [[a]] the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to [[a]] the phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address of the second mobile terminal obtained from the Web server to Traversat to be able to provide a secondary method of connecting to a mobile terminal similar to way IP addresses are used to connect mobile terminals rather than Universal Resource Locators (URLs).

Claim 9: Traversat, Park and Cowart disclose a service method of a mobile terminal and

Park discloses a step in which a first mobile terminal obtains an IP address of a second mobile terminal from a Web server (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a first mobile terminal obtains an IP address of a second mobile terminal from a Web server to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a first mobile terminal obtains an IP address of a second mobile terminal from a Web server to Traversat to be able to provide a secondary method of connecting to a mobile terminal similar to way IP addresses are used to connect mobile terminals rather than Universal Resource Locators (URLs).

Park discloses a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the

second mobile terminal (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address based on a phone number of the second mobile terminal to Traversat to be able to connect to a particular mobile device using the unique identifier of the phone number of the mobile terminal.

Cowart discloses a step in which menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal to Traversat to be able to view files on a first mobile terminal that are being stored on a second mobile terminal.

Cowart discloses a step in which open information included in the menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus is received from the second mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which open information included in the menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus is received from the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which open information included in the menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menus is received from the second mobile terminal to Traversat to be able to view files on a first mobile terminal that are being stored on a second mobile terminal.

Claim 11: Traversat, Cowart and Park disclose the method of claim 9, and Cowart further discloses the menu of the phone page includes at least one of an open phone number, remittance and a voice memo (page 558, Personal Address Book, page 559, MAPI diagram). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the menu of the phone page includes at least one of an open phone number, remittance and a voice memo to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add the menu of the phone page includes at least one of an open phone number, remittance and a voice memo to Traversat so that members of a "share group" can have access to phone numbers stored by other members of the

"share group" without each member having to store every number already stored by another member of the "share group".

Claim 15: Traversat, Park and Cowart disclose the method of claim 9, and Traversat further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat (US 2002/0184311 A1) in view of Cowart (Mastering Windows 95) and Park (US 2003/0039241 A1) further in view of Rosen (US 2002/0173327 A1).

Claim 10: Traversat, Cowart and Park disclose the method of claim 9 but do not disclose a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel. Rosen discloses a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel (paragraph 0024). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a step in which if an IP address

of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a step in which if an IP address of the second mobile terminal is not provided from the Web server to the first mobile terminal, the first mobile terminal requests connection to the second mobile terminal so that the second mobile terminal can be connected to an IP network through a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) channel to Traversat because CDMA is a common way for mobile phones to connect.

7. Claims 12 and 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat (US 2002/0184311) in view of Cowart (Mastering Windows 95) and Rosen (US 2002/0173327).

Claim 12: Traversat and Cowart discloses a service system, but does not disclose

a. A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center, wherein

b. Open information stored in the first mobile terminal is received through a peer-to-peer network and the received open information is displayed on a screen of the second mobile terminal, and wherein

c. the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal.

However, Rosen discloses a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center (paragraph 0004, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0031, paragraph 0033, paragraph 0046). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station

controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat because it is common to connect a cell phone to a CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, PDSN and mobile switch center.

Cowart discloses open information stored in the first mobile terminal is received through a peer-to-peer network and the received open information is displayed on a screen of the second mobile terminal (page 983-988, Sharing Resources on the Network). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add open information stored in the first mobile terminal is received through a peer-to-peer network and the received open information is displayed on a screen of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add open information stored in the first mobile terminal is received through a peer-to-peer network and the received open information is displayed on a screen of the second mobile terminal to Traversat in order to facilitate file sharing.

Cowart discloses the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal (pages 982-990, Networking Neighborhood; page 983, Sharing from a Folder; pages 497-500, Exploring the Explorer; page 498, figure 12.2). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been

motivated to add the open information stored in the first mobile terminal is selected by a user of the second mobile terminal to Traversat in order to facilitate file sharing.

Claim 16: Traversat, Cowart, Park and Rosen disclose the method of claim 12, and Traversat further discloses the first and second mobile terminals are cell phones (paragraph 0071).

8. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Traversat and Cowart (Mastering Windows 95), Park (US 2003/0039241 A1) and Rosen (US 2002/0173327 A1).

Claim 13: Traversat discloses a service system, but does not disclose:

a. A first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center, wherein
b. when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server,

c. the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address, menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal, and open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menu menus is received from the second mobile terminal.

However, Rosen discloses a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center (paragraph 0004, paragraph 0024, paragraph 0031, paragraph 0033, paragraph 0046). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add a first mobile terminal and a second mobile terminal, wherein the second mobile terminal receives a service by being connected to a CDMA network through a base station, a base station controller and a Packet Data Serving Node (PDSN) and the first mobile terminal is connected to the CDMA network through a base station, base station

controller, and a mobile switch center to Traversat because it is common to connect a cell phone to a CDMA network through a base station, base station controller, PDSN and mobile switch center.

Park discloses when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server (paragraph 0043). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add when a phone number of the second mobile terminal is inputted to the first mobile terminal, an IP address corresponding to the phone number of the second mobile terminal is obtained from a Web server to Traversat to be able to connect to a particular mobile device using the unique identifier of the phone number of the mobile terminal.

Cowart discloses the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address, menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal, and open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menu menus is received from the second mobile terminal (paragraph 0004, paragraph

0024, paragraph 0031, paragraph 0033, paragraph 0046). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address, menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal, and open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menu menus is received from the second mobile terminal to Traversat. One would have been motivated to add the first mobile terminal is connected to a phone page of the second mobile terminal through the IP address, menus of the phone page of the second mobile terminal are displayed on a screen of the first mobile terminal, and open information included in a menu selected by a user of the first mobile terminal among the displayed menu menus is received from the second mobile terminal to Traversat in order to facilitate file sharing.

Conclusion

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Heffington whose telephone number is (571) 270-1696. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri 8:00 - 5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JMH
6/27/2007

Weilun Lo
Supervisory Patent Examiner